

# THE CAUCASIAN.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1899.

NO. 33.

**DEWEY'S CLAIM FOR BOUNTY**

Has Been Presented Through His Attorney.

**THE FIRST YET FILED**

In the Court of Claims—There Will be About \$5,000 of Incm Altogether—Quic-  
kend Case May's d.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Admiral Geo. Dewey Saturday filed in the Court of Claims through his attorney, his claim for naval bounty, growing out of the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. This is the first of this class of claims filed in this court, and it is anticipated that there will be between \$4,000 and 5,000 of them altogether. Many of these claims were originally filed before the Navy Department under the provisions of Section 635 of the Revised Statutes, for seeking or otherwise destroying vessels belonging to Spain on various occasions during the period from April 1, 1898, when active naval operations began against that country were commenced until the suspension of hostilities upon the signing of the protocol, August 12, 1898.

These claims involve controverted questions of law, and the decision of which will affect a number of cases, and will furnish a precedent for the future action of the Navy Department in the adjustment of this class of cases. The Secretary of the Navy, after consultation with the Attorney General and with his approval, has referred to the Court of Claims the following:

United States Flagship New York, Spanish fleet, Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898; United States Steamship Concord, Manila Bay, May 1, 1898; United States Steamship Manning, Spanish fleet, San Juan, Cuba, July 3, 1898; United States Steamship Yale, surrender San Juan, Cuba, July 16, 1898; United States battleship Massachusetts, prize money and bounty for sinking Reina Mercedes, harbor Santiago, evening July 1, 1898; United States Steamship Biscay, Manila Bay, May 1, 1898; United States battleship Texas, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa, Oviedo, Cristobal Colon, Pluton, Fuerte Reina Mercedes, July 3 and 4, 1898; United States battleship Texas, vessels taken by terms of capitulation of Santiago for sinking of Estrella, disbanding crew, Cuba, Espa<sup>n</sup>a, and torpedo boat Urago, sinking of ironclad gun boats, burning armed vessels of the engagement against superior force, harbor Manzanillo, Cuba, July 26, 1898.

The Secretary of the navy is given authority to refer these claims to the Court of Claims for decision under provision of Section 2 of an act of March 3, 1898, entitled: "An act to afford a state of relief to Congress and the executive departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the government." His reward for all this usually consists in being paid for advertising in calico, chips and whetstones, and seeing delinquent subscribers have a great time on the money they owe him.

This part of the affair is "growing less more so" every year, as Uncle Sambo said. The newspapers of the State have improved greatly in the past few years and our country press will compare favorably with that of any State in the Union. The local newspapers is usually really better than the community in which it is published. They are better printed, better edited and better supported than the rest.

The purpose of the reference of the claims is to get a judicial determination by the court of the rights of all parties concerned.

**Iryan Backed for a Speech.**

Chicago, Ill., Special.—William J. Bryan will speak on the results of industrial and financial conditions, at a conference on trusts, to be held at Chicago, on September 13th to 16th, inclusive, under the auspices of the Civic Federation. He has been appointed by the Governor of Nebraska as one of the delegates to represent that State at the conference.

**Work Resumed.**

After a few days of interruption work on the new chemistry laboratory in the new building, begun in earnest again Thursday. A number of the lower window frames are in place. Mr. Charles Knox reports that everything moves rapidly at the brickyard. A third kilo of 150,000 will be fired the first of next week, and 40,000 are out on the yard.

**Addressed Road Builders.**

At the session of the Road Builders Institute Thursday the address of General Roy Stone of Washington, was the feature of the occasion and was full of practical and wise suggestions, concerning road building in the Southern States. Other valuable addresses were delivered by President Alderman, of the University of North Carolina, State Geologist Holmes, Commissioner of Agriculture, Patterson, Prof. J. V. Lewis, of Clemson College, Prof. J. M. Bandy, and several other prominent delegates. Delegates are delighted with the more than 100 miles of splendid macadam roads in Charlotte and Mecklenburg county.

**Tacis Greet Mine Dreyfus.**

Rennes, By Cable.—Maitre Demange interviewed Captain Dreyfus Saturday from 10 o'clock till 1, after which Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband for several hours. On leaving the prison she was greeted by seventy Rennes society ladies, who had assembled to testify their sympathy with her.

**Tacis Greet Mine Dreyfus.**

Wilmington has levied a special tax of \$10 per month on wholesale merchants and \$2 per month on retail merchants.

The agricultural department has just received letters from the northwest asking for information as to the establishment of four sheep farms.

Percy C. Costner, of Lincoln county, made 367 bushels of wheat on nineteen acres, and Thomas J. Ramsey averaged 25 bushels per acre on seven acres.

The board of aldermen of Charlotte has appropriated \$100 to assist the firemen in attending the big gala we and firemen's tournament in Greensboro next month.

It is now expected that something will be done in armament the troops in the Philippines with the most advanced type of light field gun in the world. The board has decided on a type of field gun which can fire 15 arched shots per minute, which can be operated by one man and which its full crew can take to pieces in 15 seconds for loading on land back for transportation wherever needed. It is a 3-inch, carbine, early solid shot sharpnel or a bursting charge of high explosive shell, will kill by concussion in a radius of 200 feet.

A protest by Gen. Otis.

Washington, D. C., Special.—General Harrison Gray Otis, who has been in New York for some days on private business, returned home Saturday to protest against certain features of the reciprocity agreement tentatively negotiated with Jamaica. The California citizens from growers believe that the export of oranges, lemons, etc., from Jamaica would injuriously affect their interests, and it was their belief that General Otis today saw the president and secretary of state.

**STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.**

John Wilbur Jenkins Writes Interestingly About the Editors.

The following glowing tribute to the North Carolina editors, from the pen of John Wilbur Jenkins, appeared in a recent issue of the Charlotte News:

The North Carolina editors assemble in their annual convention to-day at Carolina Beach, below Wilmington. This is the one time in the year when they get together for the exchange of experiences, opinions and ideas, when those who meet every week in the year through the columns of the press, see each other face to face and give the hearty grasp of the friendly hand.

There is not in the Union a more patriotic, self-sacrificing set of men than the North Carolina editors. With a sparsely populated country, and a small reading public many of our newspapers have a hard struggle for existence. The majority of their editors have to content themselves with glory and bread and meat, looking to a future life for their reward.

The local newspaper is the strongest factor in the upbuilding of any town, and its influence is more far-reaching than that of any other force in the community. And yet many persons who subscribe to them and advertise in their columns regard the money given to the newspaper as money given to charity, when in fact they do not get as great returns for it.

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SIX MONTHS.....	.60
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The Republican leaders are considering the advisability of making a clean cut declaration for the gold standard in their next platform without any of the "international bimetallism" equivocation which marked the gold standard declaration of their last platform. There have been many recent interviews in the press from Republican leaders along this line, and it is noticeable that the arrangement for international bimetallism is urged, not with the expectation or purpose of its ever materializing but simply to hold in line those Republicans still in the party who are in favor of silver. Indeed, the manner in which it is proposed by some of the well-known uncompromising gold standard Republicans to work the international bimetallism delusion again has the merit of frankness at any rate. For instance, the following is from an interview of Senator Thurston:

"Of course" he said, "the advocates of the single gold standard declaration will have the votes in the Convention to accomplish their purpose if they are disposed to do so. The eastern States have a large proportion in the Convention, and we know that the colored delegates can be won over. At the same time, I do not see the necessity for such action. There are in the west a considerable number of Republicans who held moderate views in 1896 and who still hold those views. Not only would it be unwise to alienate these Republicans, but there is no reason financially why the step should be taken. We are going along splendidly now."

Yes, we are moving along now splendidly enough under the gold standard, and why alienate from the party, those Republicans of the West who favor silver, but who voted with us in 1896 on account of the international bimetallism promise. It's a mighty easy thing to promise it again, and besides it can do no harm, because the gold standard men are so much in the majority.

And while leading Republicans are thus considering whether they shall make any equivocal declaration on the money question, it is noticeable that leading Democrats are advising a straddle for the money plank of the Democratic platform.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is one who is out in a long interview advising a compromise on the silver question. He is anxious to harmonize the gold and silver Democrats, and for this reason opposes the renomination of Mr. Bryan. Read the following which we clip from his interview, and then compare it with the clipping from Senator Thurston's interview quoted above:

"A large part of the party is opposed to free silver. Why not let the question drop as a Presidential issue? If the people want silver they can elect men to Congress who favor it and then make the question one of legislation. In this way the will of the people will be observed."

The problem from our standpoint is, how to keep the silver man in the Republican party, and from the other, how to keep the gold men in the Democratic party, and both anxious for a compromise upon the question of 1896 in order to accomplish these respective purposes.

We refer to these interviews, especially that of Senator Morgan and other Democrats along the same line, indicating a plan to sidetrack the vital issues of the last campaign and to scotch the movement toward a demand for other needed reforms suggested by the People's Party. But it remains to be seen whether these people will be fooled by stradlers and compromisers.

Traveling salesmen have in the past exerted no small influence in regarding the growth of People's Party principles in towns and cities. The nature of their work has given them an excellent opportunity for shaping to a great extent the opinions of merchants who are generally considered the leading citizens of the smaller towns and villages, and some of these salesmen of the larger corporation, even have instructions from their employers to talk up their interests politically as well as financially, as was proved in the case of a Baltimore firm to one of its Virginia drummers, when the firm's secret circulars of instruction to its drummers leaked out and was printed in the Congressional Record during the last extra session.

But it seems that the evil influence of trusts, against which the People's Party has always fought and for the up-building of which those drummers who have opposed People's Party principles, have indirectly lit a hand, is to fall with heavy weight upon the drummers themselves. With less competition there is need of fewer drummers, and the weeding out process has already begun in earnest so as to cause the traveling men serious alarm.

In this connection we call attention to a letter which appears in another column written by Mr. Pierre Lorillard to the Baltimore Sun in which he defends trusts and says the drummers must look out for themselves.

We are glad to see that the drum-

mers have begun to "look out for themselves" by now trying to undo what they have previously helped to do, and we hope they will not only join the People's Party in its crusade against trusts, but that they will also talk up the other principles of the party which are no less necessary for good government.

Governor Sayers, of Texas, it will be remembered, sometime ago suggested the plan of calling together in conference the Governors of the different States with their Attorney Generals, to discuss the trust question and consider ways and means of removing trusts. The conference was called for September 20th, at St. Louis. We subjoin a letter to Gov. Sayers from Gov. Lee, the Populist Governor of South Dakota, with the comment that if all the Governors were Populists something like effective action might be looked for from the conference. Says Gov. Lee:

"I believe the movement is an excellent one, for it will take the united effort of at least a majority of the States if they expect to succeed in countering the evil of the gigantic combinations that are being formed and are being constantly formed. It is our duty to try by every honorable means possible to subjugate these monopolies. If their absolute control cannot be accomplished by legislation, in my opinion the only remedy remaining is government ownership of transportation lines that are now being manipulated by the capitalists directly against the interest of the masses."

The Corporation Commission has made an increase in the tax value of railroad property in the State of only about one-third what it should have made if it had taxed the railroad property in the same proportion that other property is taxed; and is now posing for the approbation of the people, while the railroads are playing the martyr act to make it appear that they have been severely handled. Still they have saved themselves from a fair assessment by securing to the Commission the power to assess them.

If the Commission really wants to see justice done, let them reduce freight and passenger rates to what they should be, and they will have done their duty to the traveling and shipping public without having done injury or injustice to the railroads.

"It is noticeable that in nearly all reports of fighting in the Philippines our navy takes part. Are we to understand from this that they have got our battleships on wheels and are working them on land? It looks that way, for surely by this time our troops have been able to get away from the seashore.—Silver Creek Times.

The times overlooks the fact that it is the rainy season in the Philippines and that there is plenty of water to float the battleships over most any part of the island.

We like the candor and honesty of Captain Frederick Watkins, late master of the steamship Paris which was recently stranded. Capt. Watkins does not seek to evade the responsibility or to put the blame for the accident upon any one else, but says that he alone is to be blamed, and we think considering his long and capable service at sea covering more than a quarter of a century, that the penalty of two years suspension was a little severe.

Under the plan of city ownership the people of that city ride on the street cars at three cents a fare, a rate but little over half what it was under private ownership. This is a People's Party principle put into practice, and one from which the Detroit public will get material benefit. The statement is made that this plan is only tried by way of experiment, but we venture this prophecy, that if it is even changed it will not be by a vote of the people of Detroit.

Senator Morgan in a recent interview which was published to have some influence in directing and formulating issues for the next campaign said at that time:

"The sword statements of the railroads in North Carolina put the total cost of the railroads at \$87,974,113. As the big systems are worth much more than the cost, this is a low basis for the actual value of the railroad property in the State. If Judge Connor's suggestion that the correct assessment would be a sum equal to an earning basis of six per cent. should be adopted, the assessment would be \$66,180,750. If we discard the earning basis and adopt the plan that prevails in assessing the property of individuals, the assessment would be \$65,979,834 instead of \$33,619,868—10—an assessment all out of proportion to the worth value of the property. Is it not the duty of the legislature to determine the discrimination in favor of exempting much of the property of railroads shall cease? Will not every business man in the State who pays taxes on an assessment of three-fourths of the value of his property be glad to see the legislature taking steps to put the railroads on the same basis?" Will not those who have not kept posted be astonished that during all these years they have been paying tax on their property at three-fourths its value, while the railroads have escaped at about one-third of its sworn value? We would not advise that the assessment be based on a valuation of \$47,935,537. If we discard the earning basis and the assessment would be \$65,979,834 instead of \$33,619,868—10—an assessment all out of proportion to the sworn value of the property. Is it not the duty of the legislature to declare that the discrimination in favor of exempting much of the property of railroads shall cease?" 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## THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., July 20, 1899

Greensboro will soon have another bank. The capital stock will be \$100,000.

Mr. W. B. Briggs, cashier of the Bank of Lexington, dropped dead in the bank Monday from heart failure.

Mrs. E. C. Duncan, wife of the collector of Internal Revenue of the Raleigh district, died at her home in Chapel Saturday.

The depot at Lyons, Granville county, was blown down Sunday evening by the severe storm that passed over that section.

\$60,000 of State bonds are to be issued with which to purchase the Caledonia farms on which the State has an option for \$64,165.

James Pearson, a negro in Wilmington jail awaiting trial for stealing, attempted to commit suicide last week by eating powdered glass with breakfast.

Mr. J. G. Crawford, a student of the University, died Sunday morning at Chapel Hill. Mr. Crawford would have graduated last May but for his illness, which came upon him during the final examination period.

### NEGRO KILLS NEGRO.

It was a case of self defense and the slayer was exonerated.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17.—This morning, about 7 o'clock, at Spring Hope, Brunswick county, seven miles from this city, a negro—Ed Burton—shot and killed another negro—Ben White—who waylaid him, in consequence of an alteration that took place Sunday night between the two at church. Burton surrendered himself to the sheriff and later was exonerated by the coroner's jury.

### Good Roads for the Carolinas.

The Charlotte Observer summarizes the work of the recent road building Congress and Institute held at Charlotte, July 11-14, says:

The road-builders' Congress and Institute which has been in session here this week and which ended its work to-day has been a notable gathering in many respects.

The revolution in methods of conducting business is derived from natural causes.

There is no relief.

The enormous savings have enabled corporations to increase the wages of labor 25 per cent and will give a fair return on capital and reduce prices to consumers.

How honest labor can oppose what is so evidently to its interest I cannot understand.

No real labor is dispensed with.

"The now useless army of drummers and advertising agents will attack the so-called trusts, but they can never reinstate by legislation or otherwise the old state of affairs.

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A convention called with such a

purpose could not well be barren of results.

The section of North Carolina which is now doing any

sections of South Carolina, had repre-

sentatives at this congress, thus

manifesting that a progressive and

determined spirit is abroad. Espe-

cially will this appear more fully

when it is remembered that Ches-

ter, Newberry, Greenville, York,

Edgefield, Anderson and other

South Carolina counties, as well as

such representative North Carolina

communities as Cabarrus, Ashe-

ville, Morganton, Guilford, States-

Ville, Wilmington, Burlington, Fay-

etteville, Tarboro, Wadesboro, For-

syth, Greensboro, Salisbury, Or-

ange, Haywood, Rowan, Guilford,

Buncombe, Iredell were repre-

sentatives in the congress.

These communities practically include all the

sections of the Carolinas which are

now giving attention to the con-

struction of modern public roads.

The lessons to be learned at the

institute of this kind are worthy

of note. For instance, what was the

unanimous opinion of all that the

salvation of the month lies in bet-

ter highways as a means of inter-

communication and easier busi-

ness relations among the people?

That the building of permanent

stone roads even in small counties

should be a purpose ever kept in

the minds of all, though that work

in man camps must be necessarily

slow at first.

The resolutions of the congress

favorable to the use of broad tires

and the establishment of State

highway commissions to further

modern road-building, as well as

the resolutions urging the abol-

ition of the present system of work-

ing the convicts on State farms and

transferring them to the public

roads, thus establishing a system

of State aid to permanent stone

road-building, were highly credit-

able and along the line of the best

thought relative to highway im-

provement.

Reading-Rooms for the Blind.

Among all the evidences of improve-

ment and progress which the end of

the century brings with it, none is

more encouraging than the constant

effort which is being made to alleviate

the burdens of those who through their

industry and talents are the

undoubted pleasure of life.

Conspicuous among these evidences

of philanthropic progress is the es-  
tablishment in the new Congressional Li-

brary of Congress of a reading-room

for the blind. In an editorial in the

Mr. Olive Advertiser states that

it costs grovers there \$1.25 a crate to

ship berries to Cleveland, O. It does

not cost our growers over 40 to 50

cents and our distance is greater.

One North Carolina grower's state-

ment reads as follows:

"Books printed especially for blind

readers, with raised type and charac-

ters, are so expensive as to place them

out of the reach of the poor."

The Washington Library nearly every

edition of the works of standard au-

thors printed in raised characters has

a duplicate, which is demanded by

copyright, and the list is sufficiently

large to provide the best reading

for the unfortunate persons, who are by

this means endowed with a wealth of

learning and entertainment in prose

poetry, and musical composition."

Since the opening of the reading

room in the Washington Library, the

plan has been adopted in various other

cities throughout the country.

"Every well man has his ill day,"

When "a bit off" or when seriously ill

you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla

and get well.

### "Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla. In older people, the aftermath of irregular living shows itself in bilious conditions, a heavy head, a foul mouth, a general bad feeling.

It is the blood, the impure blood, friends, which is the real cause. Purify that with Hood's Sarsaparilla and happiness will reign in your family.

**Blood Poison**—I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and apothecaries vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. I kept it at hand and was entirely cured. I could go on the house-top and shout about it. Mrs. J. T. Williams, Carboline, Pa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints**

Hood's Pills cure liver; the non-irritating and cathartic qualities in it make it a safe remedy.

Pierre Lorillard says "Drummers" Must Look Out for Themselves.

At the time of the election of a new president, the drummers will be the most numerous in the country.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr. has written a letter defending manufacturing trust, in which he says:

"The consolidation of rival manufacturing firms in large companies, wrongly called trusts, has been caused by the severe competition of the last few years, which has rendered manufacturing unprofitable, has effected a reduction in wages and led to the employment of an army of drummers and advertising agents and the payment of enormous sums to country newspapers by advertising rival factories. Of course, the army of drummers, advertising agents and country papers will attack the so-called trusts, but they can never reinstate by legislation or otherwise the old state of affairs.

The revolution in methods of

conducting business is derived from natural causes.

There is no relief.

The enormous savings have enabled

corporations to increase the wages of labor 25 per cent and will give a fair return on capital and reduce

prices to consumers.

How honest labor can oppose what is so evidently to its interest I cannot understand.

No real labor is dispensed with.

A new American Novelist

A new figure in American literature is Cyrus Townsend Brady. He was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in 1861. His ancestors fought in the army and the navy during the Revolution and the succeeding wars, two of them being officers in the Continental Army.

Brady's father was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. His mother was a daughter of General Scott, who was in command of the British forces at the battle of Waterloo.

Brady's mother died when he was

only three years old, and he was

then sent to a school in New York.

He was educated at the Academy of

the City of New York, and at the

University of Pennsylvania.

He studied law at Columbia Uni-

versity, and was admitted to the bar.

He then became a reporter on the

New York Tribune.

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"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans Upon his hoe and gleans the ground. The world is his oar, and his task is hard. And on his back the burden of the world. Who made him dead to rapture and despair?

—A thing that grieves not and that never hopes.

Stolid and stupid, a brother to the ox? Who labored and let down this brutal jaw? This was the hand that shrank back from the blow?

Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?

Is this the thing the Lord God made

To have dominion over sea and land,

To trace the stars and search the heavens for power?

To feel the thunders of eternity?

Is this the dream he dreamed who shaped the same?

And pillars the high firmament with its might?

Down to the depths of Hell to its last swift

There is no shape more terrible than this—

More tongue with censure of the world's blind greed—

More eyes with signs and portents for the soul—

Mores fraught with menace to universe.

What guile between him and the scorpion!

Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?

What to him the voices of the peaks of song, The rift of dawn, the red resounding of the rose?

Through this dread shape the suffering

looks—

Time's tragedy is in that aching stomp.

Through this dread shape humanity be-

trayed.

Plants are profaned and dishonored,

Cries protest to the Judges of the World,

A protest that is also prophecy.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

After long trials of the German,

French and English systems it has

been decided by the German Govern-

ment to adopt the English Thornycroft

system of water-tube boilers in all

German men-of-war.

Professor Rudolph Virchow deliv-

ered an important address before the

Tuberculosis Congress at Berlin, Ger-

many, rejecting the theory of heredi-

tary tuberculosis. "The doctrine,"

he declared, "is contradicted by all

my pathological researches. I have

never found tuberculosis in unborn or

new-born infants, though it might be

contracted during the first day's ex-

istence."

It has recently been found possible

to make use of glass for pipes, and it

is announced that a firm of glass

manufacturers in Western Pennsylvania

is now ready to furnish glass

tubes that can be used for oil, gas,

water, or sewage.

Naturally the glass does not corrode,

and it is quite impervious to electrolysis when used un-

derground in the vicinity of electric

tracts or conduits. It is also claimed

that it is more durable and less likely

to leak than iron. An Ohio company

is putting in a line of glass pipe, and

this will afford a practical test of its

advantages, as the line is to be about

100 miles in length.

Frigotherapy is stated to be already

in vogue at several places in Europe.

The treatment consists in standing the patient, well protected with furs, in a

freezing box cooled to 200 degrees or

more below zero, this daily cold bath

being continued ten minutes.

The head is allowed to protrude from the

box, as breathing of the intensely cold

air would be dangerous. The effect

is to powerfully stimulate the circula-

tion, creating an intense heat, and ravenous

appetite and a tendency to bloat-

ness. Tom was with me, and he looked—

"Unhappy?" Pshaw! that was

nothing; so did all the other men. I

saw a picture called "On the Eve

of Execution," and the prisoner looked

exactly like a man at an afternoon tea.

However, the lions seemed to enjoy it. I wonder how Anne manages to

get so many when she enters the

room? They will gladly come for nothing,

because they know she is rich enough

to pay for it. Tom calls her

"The Jungle," and—

"How did you induce him to come,

when—"

We were on the way to dine with

his mother, and he could not refuse

me that small consolation. When we

reached the house Tom told her that

we had just seen the lions fed. Some-

times I think Tom is a good deal like his mother," sighed the tall brunette.

"Well, it was a lovely tea," said the

girl with the dimples; "but somehow

I've felt sort of worried ever since.

Anne is queer, you know. I once ran

out to ask if she was hurt when they

soften her down, the result being

that the old lioness got out of the

lions' cage fifteen or twenty minutes

after the fire reaches it. Most archi-

tefacts are fearproof with wire-lath plaster; but it may be

well to call attention again to the im-

perative necessity for doing so.

A singular bacterial disease proves

to be the cause of decay of ancient

metallic implements and other objects.

It appears in the form of small ex-

crencies or "ulcerations," which be-

come the centres of rapid oxidation,

and Dr. W. Frazer, an Irish antiqua-

rian, finds all antiquities of copper

its alloys with tin liable to be

infected. In Ireland, remarkable dis-

integration is produced in the metal by

gradually reducing to an amorphous

state. The disease is believed with

great reason, to have infective properties,

spreading like leprosy through the

muscles, and even being conveyed to

fresh surfaces from the affected spots.

Counterfeits have not overlooked

the spots of bronze disease, from

which, it is asserted, they have inno-

mented their falsified antiques to impart a genuine appearance.

Ice storms are commonly believed

to be due to rain falling on surface

cold enough to freeze it. The fact

that the objects iced are often com-

paratively warm makes this simple

theory insufficient, and observations

during a remarkable ice storm last

October in Germany, have proven to

Dr. W. Mairius that the cause is

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—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

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